

C. N. Reynolds

MICHIGAN



FARMER,

AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
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D. D. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

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All letters ordering the paper, &c. must be free or post-paid. Subscription money, if handed to a post master, can be forwarded free of expense, according to the decision of the P. M. General.

All Post Masters and friends of Agriculture in Michigan and adjoining states are requested to act as agents for the Farmer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

To the Farmers and Mechanics of Michigan.
GENTLEMEN:

An announcement has already been made to you, that the publication of an Agricultural Journal has recently been commenced in your adopted state. It now remains for you to decide what shall be its fate. You ought to manifest a pride in its establishment—that such a vehicle of intelligence to diffuse information to the Farmer, (and on the Mechanic its usefulness will not be lost,) has been commenced upon your own soil. It ought to be a welcome visitor, respected and treated as a friend and companion.

Do you not feel a secret pride to know that our Chief Magistrate is respected and honored abroad for his virtues and intelligence?—Do you feel that pride to hear our works of Internal Improvement extolled? And do you not have the same feelings, to know that the State of Michigan is highly esteemed for the intelligence and prosperity of her citizens?—Then why not feel similar pride that an agricultural journal, for the benefit and instruction of yourselves and your families, is presented to you for support? Almost every state around you has agricultural papers, which are supported with proper pride—and the citizens of those states can boast that their papers are well sustained. Shall we, then, be left alone, and have the finger of scorn pointed at us, that we, an intelligent community, cannot sustain one, with our forty thousand farmers and mechanics who would be materially benefitted thereby?

But you may say that "Our paper is not so good, and does contain so much as some others." Give your journal that support to which it is entitled, and you will soon say

that the 'Michigan Farmer' is inferior to few similar papers in the country. The paper now before you has been re-commenced with renewed energy, by an able conductor who will reward you commensurate with your support—and of his ability to do so, the manner and matter of the 'Farmer' sufficiently indicates. But the mechanic may say, "I have no interest in the paper; it is not designed for me, and it would be folly for me to support that from which I can derive no benefit." It is not so. Do you not cultivate a garden, like most mechanics in this state?—If so, the Farmer will amply repay you. Many mechanics who reside among farmers are continually laboring for their benefit by making and repairing agricultural implements; and do you not know that many useful inventions may be obtained by taking this paper—thus benefitting yourselves as well as the farmers in your vicinity? I have known mechanics who have made ample fortunes from this very source—obtaining many useful inventions from agricultural journals, and manufacturing them for the benefit of their agricultural friends.

For these reasons, I consider that the Farmers and Mechanics of Michigan are alike interested in the prosperity of the 'Farmer.' Many other inducements of equal importance might be mentioned, but you can anticipate them and allow the editor more room for his lucubrations.

AGRICOLA.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A Chapter on Clover.

Mr. MOORE:—It is not my intention to deliver a lecture on an unknown subject, or travel down the dark vista and bring to light an object hitherto unexplored. But on the contrary, I wish to call the attention of my brother farmers to the importance of seeding their lands with clover, and all probably realize the propriety of so doing. The present rigid winter, combined with the gradual decline of our wild meadows, must convince the most negligent farmer of the necessity of opening some new source to properly sustain his stock through the winter.

We often hear the inquiry "Do you suppose this country will produce grass?" I answer, to the farmer acquainted with the soil adapted to the production of English grass, it must be evident that it cannot be successfully cultivated on our openings and plains; but for clover they are well and peculiarly adapted. Clover needs a warm soil, impregnated with lime, just such as we find on the openings.

The advantages of cultivating this crop are numerous. It makes excellent hay, and would relieve the farmer who has no wild meadows of his own from the necessity of going several miles to cut or purchase hay, and in addition will furnish him a far superior article. And, if cultivated for the seed, it will be found quite as profitable as any other crop which can be raised. present, and is always a cash article, both in a home and foreign market. It will, for several years to come, find a market within our own state. It would be good economy for our farmers—instead of raising so much coarse grain, for which there is at present so poor a market—to appropriate some of their grounds to this crop. In addition to giving a clean fallow for wheat, it yields an annual crop, after being once seeded, without the expense of ploughing, &c.

The ground should be well and thoroughly subdued for seeding clover—more so perhaps than for a successful crop of wheat. The practice of sowing it on the snow, is decidedly a bad one. "The birds of heaven will vindicate their grain;" and if it should escape their vigilance, it gets to the ground while the earth is unprepared for its reception—And what little does chance to germinate, has so little depth of soil that the droughts of of summer will wither it:—and hence has originated the erroneous idea that clover cannot be successfully cultivated. I do not know of an instance, where it has been sown as it should be, but that an abundant crop has been the result. The practice of sowing it with a crop of oats, after the oats have been sown and dragged once, has obtained with many, and is far preferable to the mode just mentioned; but one objection is, that the oat crop is taken off just at the time when the tender plant needs a shelter from the burning sun. I would not speak dogmatically, but to avoid both of these evils it may be sown with buckwheat. This crop, here, ought to be and generally is sown about the first of June, when the ground is warm and there are rains sufficient to insure simultaneous germination.—The dense shade which this crop affords, will protect the clover from the drouths of July and August, and give it an opportunity to take root and send up a top sufficient to endure the winter—and then in the following spring, it will grow and protect itself.

Of the importance of obtaining clean seed, it is perhaps needless to speak. The farmer who does not wish to curse himself with a pest through life, will sow clean seeds of all kinds.
Pulaski, Mich., Feb. 24, 1843. E. W.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NUMBER 1.

TO AGRICULTURISTS:

Science is not only a source of much intellectual enjoyment, but may be applied to all branches of industry with great advantage. It is universally admitted that 'knowledge is power.' In all the various pursuits of life, from the highest to the lowest, it will venture to say that this maxim will hold good. The Statesman, the Lawyer, the Physician, and Divine, if deprived of this qualification are quite inefficient in the discharge of their respective duties. The same may be said with regard to the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Manufacturer. It will readily be perceived that each of these classes are materially aided by that knowledge which is more immediately connected with their respective employments; therefore they should make such their main pursuit in the acquisition of intelligence. Some object to the study of the sciences for the purposes of aiding the Agriculturist and Artist in their respective callings—and will tell you to throw them away, and look to the schools of practice and experience for the necessary aid.—These are undoubtedly absolutely necessary, but their being so does not do away with the benefits of science. They mutually assist; and when combined to a great degree, lead to many important improvements and inventions.

Science is a handmaid to art, and that country which is destitute of it, is slow in her advances to national greatness. It is true that some of the arts may be cultivated to a great degree in a country where the scientific principles upon which they are based are not well understood, but under such conditions it takes a long time, and is as it were a matter of chance; and when once understood, they are followed with a blind adherence, as the trained beast pursues his toil ignorant of the great principles that govern the results of his labor.

Had Fulton been ignorant of the principles of mechanism, and of the properties of steam, think you he would have made the grand and noble invention of steam power as applied to the arts, which during the short period it has been in use, has resulted in such immense benefit to mankind, in being applied to so many useful purposes of industry?

A knowledge of the fixed principles of nature not only aids in inventions and discoveries, but it may be profitably applied to those that are already known. For instance, it has

been discovered that wheat straw contains a considerable quantity of Silicate of Potash; also, that wheat will not grow to maturity in a soil that does not contain the requisite amount of Silica and Potash, although it may contain all other matters necessary for its growth. In this case, these principles being known, they may be applied to advantage in the selection of the proper soil.

There are certain juices which pervade the vegetable organism; they generally contain an organic acid in combination with some mineral oxide, or vegetable alkali, such as Quinia and Morphia. In order that a plant may grow and thrive, it is necessary that the land upon which it grows contains those inorganic substances which enter into its composition; therefore it is necessary that the scientific farmer be acquainted with the composition of both. Think you that he who is ignorant on this point can tell what soil is well adapted to a certain kind of crop, by a knowledge derived from known principles of nature? It is absurd to suppose it. The information which he gains on this point must be acquired (it may be) by a long series of blind experiments which, if aided by the proper science, might be obtained by a short process of reason. Experiments are also more happily selected when aided by a knowledge of the principles upon which they are based, and if they fail to bring about the expected result, a knowledge of the principles upon which they were founded assists in ascertaining the cause of the failure. Thus much time and labor may be saved, and profit acquired, by the enlightened agriculturist.

I shall commence with some of the first principles of this Science, and progress step by step; so that what is said hereafter may be the more readily understood: and I hope before proceeding far to show those who properly investigate the subject, its importance to the cultivator of the soil.

This is an age of Literature and Science, and certainly the farmer, whose occupation is so favorable for the acquisition of knowledge, ought not to be hindmost in that which is the source of so much happiness and profit. In this enlightened day he ought to be acquainted with those great principles which are connected with his occupation, and the knowledge of which contributes so much to its profitableness and enjoyment. When thus instructed he has the pleasure of beholding the mysterious workings of nature, and of knowing how to assist in her operations—he gropes not his way in darkness—his path is illumined by the light of science.

JOHN McLEAN.

Jackson, February 22, 1843.

SELECTIONS.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

On Winter Management of Sheep.

MR. COLMAN:—I think, so far as I have observed, with regard to the management of sheep during the winter season by many farmers, that there is room for some little improvement as to the manner in which they are protected from storms, and also the manner in which they are fed. Perhaps I cannot better give my views of the treatment of sheep in winter, than by sending you a short statement of my own practice upon this subject for a number of years past. My custom has been to provide comfortable shelter for them, where they can be well protected from storms, separating the lambs and weaker sheep from the older and stronger ones, and putting them into a yard by themselves, provided with feeding troughs, in which they are fed half a gill of corn or peas per sheep daily, and with hay once a day, but no more than they will eat up clean; and then they are fed on straw through the day. The old sheep are fed one gill of corn or peas each, daily, without any hay, giving them what straw they can eat. I have generally commenced feeding grain by the middle of December, and continued to feed until about the first of April. I am satisfied by comparing my sheep with other flocks of about equal number in the spring, that it is not only better for the sheep than to winter on hay without grain, but much cheaper. It will be perceived the amount of grain consumed by each sheep, if fed one hundred and twenty days, would be less than half a bushel; the cost of which would be all that the farmer would feel, and in fact all the expense there is, save the time of feeding; for straw, when brought into the shape of manure by sheep, I consider worth more than in any other state, as there is no other that mix it so fine and evenly with animal manure; to be applied to land in a long and unfermented state.

Salt should be given regularly once a week, which conduces much to the health of sheep. I seldom lose a sheep from my flock during the winter, which I attribute to good sheltering and regular feeding. If some farmers should not like to be at the trouble of feeding threshed grain to their sheep, I would recommend feeding peas in the vine, as I have seen it practiced with good success.

It would appear that there is little diversity of opinion in most parts of the country with regard to sheltering sheep in winter, as they are seldom provided with any, except what they can find by shifting from one part to another of a stock pen, placed upon the most bleak and windy place on a farm, or changing their quarters from one side to another of a barn without either shed or hovel attached to it, to protect them from the peltings of a storm as pitiless as their owner. The merciful man will be merciful unto his beasts.

Genesee Co., Dec. 1842.

M. N.

A young woman never looks so pretty as when she has on her check apron making warm biscuits for supper.

The Oil of Lard.

Among the most interesting and beautiful articles exhibited at the Fair (of the American Institute,) were bottles of this oil from the factory of J. M. Cockcroft, 68 Ann street, this city. Its clearness and purity were much admired.

This oil is destined to be of immense value to the United States, because it will furnish an article equal to the best olive oil imported from France, at about one half the usual price in former years. This oil answers better than any other oil for combing wool, for which purpose one factory wanted to contract for 10,000 gallons per year. This fact taken in connection with the number of factories which might exist in this country, if properly protected, shows how vastly beneficial the manufacture of lard oil would become to the agricultural and laboring interests. It will burn longer than sperm oil—is very white and clear, and emits no smell or smoke while burning. The best of lard is used. Orders from England are coming to this country.—Mr. C. has received an order for 600 gallons for a cloth factory at Uddersfield in England, for trial. It is supposed the western country can furnish lard enough at a very cheap rate, to supply the United States with oil, without going to sea for one drop of fish oil.

The oil of lard is made to stand any degree of cold without chilling or freezing. The retailing price is 75 cents per gallon. We are informed that the bulk of the lamps should be such as to bring the bulk of the oil as near the point of combustion as possible—the cupillary attraction or power to rise in the wick not being so great as that of sperm oil. Our own experience corroborates this.—U. S. Farmer.

Sowing Seed.

'Why, neighbor Simple,' said Mr. Farsight on a bright July morning, when Mr. Simple was mowing in a lot where the grass stood so thinly that the spires looked lonesome—'why neighbor Simple, you had a fine lot here, with a strong soil, but your blades of grass are so far apart that they might grow into hoop-holes and not crowd each other.'

'Yes,' said Mr. Simple, 'I've been thinking I was almost a fool, for I ought to have sowed a bushel of hay seed upon this piece; but the truth is I bought only a peck, and I scattered about so much the thinner, and now I see I've lost a ton or two of hay by it.'

'Well,' said Mr. Farsight, 'don't you think you was about as near being a fool, when you voted, last town meeting, against granting any more school money for sowing the seeds of knowledge in the minds of the children, as you was when you scattered a peck of hay seed, where you ought to have sown a bushel? Now, remember, neighbor Simple, what I tell you; next year wherever there is not grass in this lot, there'll be weeds.'

THE Northampton Courier says that Mr. Oliver Warner, of Hadley, harvested the past season, from eighteen acres, part meadow land, twenty-one hundred and sixty-one bushels of corn!

Value of Plaster and Ashes.

Mr. Enoch Hoit, a farmer upon Horse Hill in this town, informs us that in the summer of 1841, four acres of pasture land upon his farm were ploughed for potatoes—two acres for himself and two by one of his neighbors. Both parts were planted without manure. At the time of planting his own, a very small quantity of ground plaster was thrown into each hill; and after planting, less than a gill of ashes was thrown upon the hill as the potatoes came out of the ground. His neighbor made use of neither plaster or ashes. In all other respects the two parts were treated alike. In the course of the season the difference in the potatoe tops was very plain upon opposite high ground more than half a mile distant. Two rows of each part side by side, were dug at the same time; when the hills where the plaster and ashes were used, produced two bushels for one on ground where neither was used.—Farmers Monthly Visitor.

PLASTER.—Speaking of plaster, a correspondent of the British American Cultivator says:—'A great deal has been written by scientific men, intending to show the chemical agency of plaster, but without controverting any of those ingenious theories, there are certain practical facts which afford amusing criteria, and in which any one may in the proper season satisfy himself by going over a field in the morning or evening, which has been partly plastered and partly not; when vegetation is in full vigor, he may observe large dew-drops in the grass or grain, where plaster has been sown, but the grass or grain on other parts of the field will be quite destitute of dew or moisture. This fact seems to be a convincing proof that affinity for moisture is one cause of its fertilizing power. I find that repeated dressings of plaster will have the effect of destroying wood sorrel.'

A Good Idea.

An association, on the style of Fourier, has been determined upon in New York. The capital is to be \$200,000, with which a thousand acres of land, between New York and Philadelphia will be purchased, and the necessary buildings erected. Persons may become stockholders without being members of the association, and vice versa. One quarter of the income of the association is to be paid to the stockholders or eight per cent per annum on the amount of their stock, at their option; the balance to be paid the laborers. It is intended to prosecute agriculture, manufactures and arts, to provide for the education of the children, and for the moral and intellectual cultivation of the members.

THE cost of keeping an idle horse is about \$60 per annum, or the interest of \$1000 for that time. The cost of keeping an idle man is about \$100, and the influence of his bad example on others, equal to \$140 more. So that the expense of keeping an idle horse and man is equal to \$300 per annum, or the interest of \$5000—enough to purchase a farm which would afford a competence to an industrious family.

Winter Ploughing.

Farmers! the greatest enemy with whom you have to contend in your pursuit, now lies in ambush in the soil, more numerous than the army of Xerxes, ready to rise up in numerous shapes as quick as the winter's frost will let them, and thick as Rhoderic Dhu's men behind every bush. Their attacks are made by night and by day; some by open warfare, while others choose the lurking Indian mode, and immediately retreat to their camps. Like the coney, they are all a feeble folk, and easily conquered, if, as the Romans used to say, you carry the war into Africa; or, to drop the style *militaire*, if you neglected to plough your planting grounds in the fall, improve the time to break them up during the winter, if the frost will admit. It will do much towards destroying the numerous insects which are so injurious to summer crops, particularly corn or potatoes. In addition, you derive also great benefit from the operation of the frost and the atmosphere in pulverizing and enriching the soil. Your teams are now strong and vigorous. Plough deep.—Conn. Farmers Gazette.

The Farmer's Life.

Gentleman allow me to congratulate you on the happy situation in life, in which those are placed, who are engaged in the cultivation of the earth. In independence, in healthfulness, in amenity, it excels every other. Prudence and economy, and a just estimate of his position in society, are requisite for man in all situations; but to whom are the facilities to independence so great as to the farmer? Favorably situated for avoiding temptations to be led away by the vanities of society, he is surrounded with every thing necessary to comfortable existence. His life, indeed, is a laborious one; but labor is no evil—it conduces to the vigor of the body and of the mind, and certainly it is not in idleness that happiness is ever found. The very place in which his labors are carried on is favorable to him. He lives not pent up in walls, in a confined or insalubrious atmosphere but in free airs of heaven with the boundless sky for a roof, and surrounded by every thing that is lovely in nature, and calculated to lead the mind from nature to nature's God. The sentiment of love and admiration of the beautiful works of the Creator, leads us to see him, and to know him, and to adore him. He who can plod on in his fields, insensible to these beauties, is truly of a cloddish heart. He is incapable of experiencing that sublime love of Deity, which alone can elevate the soul above the miseries that envelope all worldly concerns, and give, as it were, a foretaste of the pure and exalted joys of a future state.—N. Y. Farmer.

COFFEE from sweet potatoes is warmly commended. The potatoes are pared, sliced, roasted, ground, and steeped like the coffee-berry. It is said to be very palatable, has the flavor of the cocoa, and requires little sugar.

BEAUTY and wit will die, wealth and learning vanish away; all the arts of life be forgotten, but virtue will remain forever.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1843.

To Patrons and Friends.

WE cannot suffer our second number to go to press, without acknowledging the favor and encouragement which our humble sheet has already received, and alluding to other matters in connection with its future publication. If we doubted at first whether the Farmer would be sustained, owing to the pressure of the times, we doubt no longer; for the support thus far extended to it, is sufficient evidence that the Farmers of Michigan are willing to 'Encourage their Own,' by cheerfully volunteering their aid to sustain an agricultural journal published 'at home.'

It is our design, if possible, to make the Farmer useful and interesting as a Family Paper, to all into whose hands it may be placed; but in order to devote proper attention to its conduction, and secure the necessary aid in the way of contributions to its columns, a more extensive circulation and substantial patronage are indispensable requisites. We therefore appeal to the farmers of Michigan, for aid to further our enterprise—and in return our best endeavors shall be used to reward them for such assistance as they may kindly extend. Being bred upon a farm, and having had *practical experience* in all the various departments of a farmer's occupation, we make this promise with some confidence in our humble abilities. If each of our patrons would but obtain one subscriber, in will cheer us in our labors and greatly assist in sustaining the paper. But almost every one can, in one day or his leisure hours, obtain five, and thereby receive one copy gratis, and be amply remunerated for his time. Think of this, patrons and friends, and extend to us some token of your approbation and encouragement.

But we ask your aid in another way. We wish the results of your experience for publication in the columns of the Farmer. Any thing new and useful which you possess, either in the practice or science of farming, may prove eminently beneficial to others, if communicated to them through the proper channel. It will give us great pleasure to receive and publish communications from farmers in different sections of the state, and we hope that they will let us hear from them occasionally, in order that we may enjoy such pleasure and enhance the usefulness of our paper.

In conclusion, we tender grateful thanks to all of our Patrons and Friends—humbly soliciting a continuation of their favors.

The Times—Business Prospects—Suggestions to Farmers.

THE TIMES! the times! All are mourning about the 'wretched hard times,' and consequent scarcity of the 'root of all evil'—the source of *some good*—MONEY. Every body asserts that the times are harder than they have before been within the memory of that famous remember of the severest winters—the *oldest inhabitant*! And what every body says must be true; for when all say a thing, none are left to contradict it, and a thing universally said, and undenied, is considered just as good as a truth, if it be not one. But seriously, (for this is a serious subject,) while all admit and feel that the times are very hard, do they not make them appear much worse, by incessant complaint and continual despondency? Every thing is hard to those who have not energy and fortitude enough to bear the mishaps and disappointments of life, but nothing is unconquerable to those who have sufficient courage to brave all worldly reverses. Inactivity and sermonizing will not relieve us from pecuniary embarrassments, or better the times a particle—while, on the contrary, proper economy and energetic industry will do much toward accomplishing both of these desirable objects.

Business is dull; money is scarce; produce is low. But, asks the reader, 'Is there any prospect of better days for the farmers?'—We certainly *expect* better times than now exist, but whether that expectation will be realized this year, or next, it is beyond our comprehension to determine from present indications. We believe the citizens of Michigan are gradually recovering from the ruinous effects of that speculation, and expansion in business, which occurred a few years ago—and which has caused the embarrassment and failure of so many of our most enterprising (but once visionary and misguided) inhabitants. But the effects of that folly are still severely felt throughout the state; and we are convinced that *nothing but economy and judicious industry will bring about better times and ameliorate our pecuniary difficulties*.—The future wealth and prosperity of our state will depend, in an eminent degree, upon its own citizens—their enterprise, industry and economy—without regard to the political principles that may predominate in the administration of public affairs.

There is nothing in the present 'signs of the times' which indicates such a change as will make business very brisk, or enhance the prices of agricultural productions. Most of the nations are at peace, and producing sufficient for their own consumption. Not only

our own but foreign countries have a large supply of the productions of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Consequently, neither the cultivation of the soil nor manufactures seem to promise much profit, unless the markets shall soon considerably improve.

Relative to the currency of the country, we might say much in connection with this subject. It is far less abundant than it was a few years ago; a contraction has taken place, and consequently prices have come down. Let politicians dispute the wisdom or folly of the expansion and contraction of the currency; we leave these points exclusively to them.

In conclusion, we would ask what inducements have the farmers of Michigan to cultivate extensively the present year? For reasons already given, we fear that the price of agricultural products will be so low as not sufficiently to remunerate the farmer for the necessary expense of hired labor, &c.—Those who are abundantly able can consult their pleasure in what they may do, but ordinary farmers ought to consult their means, and study economy in the management of their farms. They should cultivate less land, and diminish the expense of hired labor.—The farmer should study how he can produce the most, from a small quantity of land, with the least labor and expense. We fear that our farmers attempt to improve too much land—more than can be successfully and profitably cultivated. We shall resume this subject.—In the meantime let our readers think of it, and also bear in mind, as appropriate to the times, that truthful couplet which saith

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Save your Timber.

Farmers! do you ever when clearing your lands for agricultural use notice the quality of timber thereon? You will doubtless find some valuable timber which your mechanics would be glad to purchase. By preserving the choice and valuable and preparing it for market as material for wagons and farming implements, (which you are aware requires the best that can be found) you would receive the thanks of the mechanics, and confer a benefit upon the farming community generally.—Such timber can be found on almost every farm. Preserve it then when clearing your land. It will command a good price and find a ready market in almost every town.

"AGRICULTURE is the most healthful, the most useful and the most noble employment of man."—George Washington.

Preread your Papers!

The form of the Farmer is suitable for binding, and we trust it will be considered worthy of preservation for that purpose. It will make a handsome volume at the close of the year, and be valuable for future reference. Our subscribers should always fold the paper even, fasten the back and cut the leaves open at the top, before reading.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—We direct attention to the original article under this caption, published on a preceding page. It is the first of a series of articles on the subject, and from the ability of the author (a scientific gentleman of no ordinary attainments,) we doubt not our readers will be amply remunerated for carefully perusing the same. The subject is an important one, and well worthy of investigation by all practical or scientific agriculturists.

Our EDITORS, who have heretofore exchanged with the Western Farmer, at Detroit, will please direct to "Michigan Farmer, Jackson, Mich.,"—providing that they consider our paper worthy of an exchange.

We intended to notice many of our agricultural exchanges in this number, but the crowded state of our columns compels us to defer doing so. We humbly extend the hand of cordial fellowship to all—hoping that they may meet with that success which their exertions in the cause of agriculture so eminently deserve.

The following should have been inserted at the close of the second paragraph of "A Chapter on Clover," published on the first page of this number:

To the traveler through our beautiful and fertile Peninsula, it argues bad husbandry to see the fields, after a crop of grain, left to grow up with weeds—parched by summer's sun—washed by the rains of autumn, and convulsed with the frosts of winter—without a covering of vegetation to mitigate the severity of either. Let this system be pursued for twenty years to come, and Michigan will cease to be a wheat-growing state.—We have precedents to witness the truth of this remark, in several of the eastern states. Happily for our continued prosperity, this scene is not presented in every section of the state; for in some parts there fields of clover, which, in their season, are pleasing to the eye and profitable to the owner. It has been grown by the application of plaster, in some instances, to the height of six feet.

We shall endeavor to furnish, in future numbers, valuable statistical information relative to the Products and Mineral Wealth of this State.

ASH TRADE OF MICHIGAN.—The Rochester Democrat has a letter written from Detroit, giving an account of the Ash trade of Michigan, from which it appears that, in 1840, 83 casks of ashes was shipped from Monroe; in 1841, 285; in 1842, 826. From Toledo, in 1840, 1308 casks; 1843, 1572; which mostly belong to Michigan. The writer says, the ash trade of 1842 amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars.

PRESERVATIVE COMPOSITION.—For a composition for coloring and preserving gates, roofs, and timber generally, from the weather, melt twelve ounces of rosin in an iron pot or kettle, add three gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown (or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as usual with oil,) as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second. It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick work.

Fencing and Lumber for Farm Purposes.—This is the season when you should get all your post, rail and other lumber out, and we need scarce tell you that after it is cut, it should be carted to the home enclosures, for the convenience of employing the hands in working it up during such days as they cannot be occupied in out door work. From all such trees as may be felled for the purpose named, the bark should be stripped off, as it will facilitate the seasoning of the timber, and prevent the ravages of worms, by depriving them of a hiding place.

In the obscurity of the cottage, far from the seductions of rank and affluence, is nursed the virtue which counteracts the decay of human institutions; the courage which defends the national independence; the industry which maintains all the classes of the State.—*Alison.*

HEMP.—A process has been discovered by which, at a slight expense, hemp can be made as white as snow, so as to be used in the manufactory of paper.

ALL the public hotels in Iowa City, the Capital of Iowa Territory, are now kept on temperance principles. Right.

GEN. Cass arrived at Detroit on the 15th ult, and was properly received by the Militia and citizens generally. He has again become a permanent resident of Michigan.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT, Governor General of Canada died at Kingston, on the 19th ult.—He is to be succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalfe, formerly Governor of Jamaica, who has recently arrived from England.

IMITATION WAX CANDLES.—Throw quick lime into melted mutton suet. The lime will settle at the bottom, carrying with it all impurity. Turn off the clear tallow, and to every pound of it add three pounds of real wax.—This makes a very handsome candle, not to be distinguished from entire wax.

THE finished Railroads of the United States in length amount to 4442 miles, and their cost to at least one hundred millions of dollars. Beside this vast amount of iron highway there is a considerable amount of the same kind of work now in progress.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—An eminent baker of London asserts that American flour will absorb from 8 to 14 per cent more water than English flour. This is attributed to our hotter climate.

THE number of members in the Wesleyan Society in Great Britain, is 226,747.

THE legislature of Missouri have abolished the law of Imprisonment for Debt.

JACKSON PRODUCE MARKET.

MARCH 1, 1843.

Wheat, 50—Flour, retail, 2 75—Corn, 31—Rye, 31—Oats, 18—Beans, 50—Potatoes, 18—Timothy Seed, 1 00—Hay, 5 00 a 6 00—Salt, 3 00 per barrel—Eggs, 12—Hams, 4 a 5—Cheese, 6 a 7—Butter, 10 a 12—Pork, 2 25 a 2 50—Beef, 3 00—Green Hides, 6 cts. per lb.—Dry Hides, 6—Calf Skins, 6.

We have no means of ascertaining the prices of produce in other sections of the State, as none of our Michigan exchanges give intelligence of the markets.

NEW YORK MARKET.

FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

FLOUR.—Genesee has advanced, and sales have been made at \$4 62 1-2. Ohio and Michigan are held firmly at \$4 50. The last sales of New Orleans were at \$4 13 a 4 18 1-2, Georgetown \$4 12 a 4 25.

GRAIN.—Sales of 5 000 bushels Indiana at 82 1-2 a 1 50; Illinois, 82 4-2. Sales of Northern Rye at 55 a 56.

ASHES.—But little doing in either sort. Holders ask \$5 59 for pots, and \$5 37 1-2 is offered. No sale for Pearls; nominal price \$6 50.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of Ohio new Mess Pork at \$8, 37 1-2 a \$8 50; new Prime, 6 59; old Mess, \$7 61 1-2 Prime, 5 50. New Mess Beef, \$6 50; Prime, 2 75 a 4. Large sales of Ohio Lard at \$5 3-4 a 6. Hams, \$7 a 7 1-2. Smoked Beef 7 1-5 cents.

TALLOW.—Sales of about 40,000 southern at 7 cents rendered. 7 1-4 a 7 1-2 cents.

SUGARS.—The receipts of New Orleans at the beginning of the week were large, and as prices were more lower, the market has been very active. Full 2,000 hds. have been sold within the three last days at 4 to 5 1-4 cents—mostly from 4 to 4 1-2.

SEED.—Sales of rough Flaxseed at \$3 62 a 3 81.

FRUIT.—Havana Oranges are selling at \$14.

NEW YORK MARKET, FEB. 20.—Western Flour must be put at 4 75. We cannot find that any is to be had at less, and some of the sales have taken place at that. Ohio and Michigan rank nearly with Genesee; fair brands of Ohio, via New Orleans, are nevertheless offered at 4 25. A sale of Howard street flour at 4 12. There are no sales of Grain.—*Jour. Com.*

YOUNG HOUSEWIVES' DEPARTMENT.

[THIS DEPARTMENT of our paper is under the supervision of an experienced housewife—a lady who is favorably known as a contributor to several popular periodicals. And if experience and ability are evidence of capability, then will she furnish much useful information to those of her sex who have access to the pages of the Farmer.—ED.]

WHAT an appetite this cold weather gives our families and ourselves! What havoc is made among eatables! Good substantial food seems to relish better than the most delicious pastry. One of the very best dinners any family can have, at this season of the year, is Boiled Victuals, or Pot Luck. Corned beef ought to boil at least three hours, and pork two hours; cabbage and round turnips, one hour; ruta bagas, one hour and a half; beets two or three hours, according to their size; parsnips and potatoes, half an hour.

The best way I ever found to cook parsnips, is to scrape off the outside skin, cut them in thin slices and boil them half an hour in clear water, having just enough water on them, when done, for gravy; season them with butter, pepper and salt.

For dessert let us have a boiled pudding; here are three kinds, try which you choose:

INDIAN BOILED PUDDING.

Beat 3 eggs, then add one quart of sweet milk, a little salt, and a handful of dried whortle-berries or currants; stir in Indian meal to the consistency of pancake batter; put it in a bag, and boil 2 1-2 or 3 hours.

FLOUR PUDDING

Is made as above, except stirring in flour instead of Indian meal. The bag for flour pudding must be quite large as it swells very much.

YANKEE PUDDING.

Take three cups of buttermilk, one cup of shortening, and 2 eggs; mix up and roll out in two thin cakes, spread apple-sauce on both, lay them together, roll them up, press the ends of your pudding to prevent the sauce from running out; then put it in a bag and boil 2 hours.

SOUR SAUCE.

An excellent sauce for boiled puddings, is made as follows: Take 2 cups of molasses, one of water, half a cup of strong vinegar, and a piece of butter as large as an egg—simmer them together and add a little thickening or not, as it suits your taste.

INDIAN BAKED PUDDING.

Take two quarts of new milk, place it over the fire until it boils, then stir in Indian meal till it makes a very thin batter; when the meal is sufficiently scalded turn it into the dish in which your pudding is to be baked, and let it cool till it becomes about lukewarm, then add three eggs well beat, four table-spoonsful of molasses, one tea-spoonful of allspice, and a little salt. Bake three hours.

BREAD PUDDING.

Crumb dry pieces of bread into milk; let them soak till all the pieces can be stirred fine; add three eggs to two quarts of milk, two table-spoonsful of sugar, and about half a nutmeg. Bake one hour.

ANOTHER RULE.—A very good bread pudding may be made without eggs by scalding your bread and milk, and adding sugar and nutmeg as above; when ready for the oven pour cold milk over the top of the pudding. As the materials are hot this pudding will bake sufficiently in half an hour.

RICE PUDDING.

Boil a tea-cupful of rice in clear water till it becomes soft—though, by the way, you must not have any water left when the rice is done—stir the rice into two quarts of milk, add 4 eggs, three table-spoonsful of sugar, and a nutmeg. Bake fifteen minutes.

NUTMEG SAUCE.

Stir equal quantities of butter and sugar together, and grate nutmeg over it. This is a very excellent sauce for puddings.

Be a little careful, Mr. Printer; we ladies make Johnny-cake with *sour* milk, instead of milk as printed in the last Farmer. Don't be afraid of sour words next time, for a spoiled dinner and sour faces are much worse.

Jackson, Feb. 25, 1843.

E. M. S.

KEEP it before yourself Young Man or Woman, that in the choice of a partner for life, you should look well to the habits and disposition of each other—That a young man with a cigar in his mouth, a cane in his hand, and his brains running to hair, may do very well for a beau, but is not to be compared to the plain, unpretending youth whose heart is right, and whose common sense will not allow him to play the dandy—That a young lady who is all accomplishments, who can sing a little, dance a little, thump the piano a little, and look fascinating any time, may fill a place on the sofa, and be the bell of a ball room; yet if she cannot boil a pudding, roast a steak, dust a room, or darn a stocking—if her accomplishments are all for show and none for use—then ten chances to one that the young lady who has a good knowledge of household affairs, has been brought up by a careful mother, and is well versed in the actual duties of life, will make a better wife, and a pleasanter and happier home.

THE YOUTHFUL MIND.—A straw will make an impression on the new-fallen snow; but let that snow remain but a short time, and a horse's hoof can hardly penetrate it. So it is with the youthful mind. A trifling word may make an impression on it; but after a few years, the most powerful appeals may cease to influence it. Think of this, ye who have the training of the infant mind, and leave such impressions thereon as will operate to keep it pure amid the follies and temptations of the world.

He has the best education, who is most perfectly fitted for usefulness and happiness.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

Work for the Year 1843.

Often have we urged the necessity of attending to the operations of the different months, weeks and even days of the year, but there are some things, which might be denominated annual operations, which should not be forgotten.

1. It should be the study of every one to ascertain the habits, or practises which prevent happiness or prosperity and reform. It may be some give a loose rein to passion, and fret themselves out of all common sense, at a very little trifle; and such should come to a pause, look at the folly of the practice, as well as its many pernicious tendencies, and 'fall to the right about.' This any one can do, and when comfort and even earthly prosperity, depend so much upon it, it is marvellous that agricultural writers do not give the subject more attention. Let this year prove a new leaf in your history.

2. What are laboring men doing for the education of their children? Alas, we fear, in this the working classes are unpardonably culpable. The doctrine has been, that a laborer need not be educated, and consequently, but few have the simple elements of knowledge, and a constant degeneration seems to be going on. But let farmers and mechanics know, that it is their indispensable duty to educate their offspring, and that it is in their power to do so, and the work will be done. How? say all. Let each father and mother determine to appropriate a portion of every day to teaching their children. But, say many, we are not educated ourselves, and how shall we instruct others? No difficulty; you know more on most subjects than your children, impart this information to them, and let every neighborhood have a teacher for a farming or mechanical school; that is to say, schools at which boys, and girl too, may spend enough time in labor to remunerate the teacher, and the balance of time at books, and there will be little difficulty in rendering education universal. It must be without money.

3. Are there no old practices about your farming, or gardening, which should be abandoned? This should be your first study, and you have this whole year in which to effect a reformation, but to be sure you accomplish it, you should commence forthwith. To conclude then, let the regulation of our tempers, words, improvements in the instruction of the young, and in farming and mechanical operations, be our annual study, and we will certainly be in a better situation twelve months hence.

ECONOMY is a principle that does not easily lay hold of any but a head framed to receive it. It is a business of attentive and vigilant detail. It easily escapes the mind amidst the impetuosity of the passions, the obstinacy of rooted propensities, and the seductions of long-established habits.

MARK THIS.—Whenever you see a fellow with a great deal of hair on his head, you may be sure that there is a precious little of brains within. Hair don't grow on a rich soil.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

Seasonable Hints.

The present season of comparative rest enables most people to indulge in social visitings, amongst their friends and relatives.—In addition to the pleasure which these visits afford, much that is highly instructive and beneficial may be derived from them, by all who possess an active and observing mind, particularly the farmer.

To him they present an excellent opportunity of seeing what others are doing, and how they are doing it, and of comparing his own with theirs. Such comparisons, if conducted in a proper spirit, not that of self-sufficiency, may be made productive of great good.—Whatever he may see worthy of adopting, he should note down, and wherever he can suggest an improvement to his friend he should do so; thus conferring mutual benefits. The farm yard, with the subjects directly before the eyes, is an excellent place to discuss the merits of the different varieties of grains, root crops, herds of animals, and modes of feeding them, the fitness of the various implements, and the construction of buildings, racks, troughs, &c.

The ORCHARD may also be improved. It is happily the case, now-a-days, at least generally so, that instead of the wine or brandy bottle being introduced as a proof of hospitality, a dish of fine fruit is handed around, and whenever we meet with any superior to our own we should immediately procure a few scions. The friend who so hospitably entertains us will not refuse the favor. These may now be cut and placed in sand in the cellar, until the proper season arrives to set them.

When such facilities as ours are possessed, for procuring choice varieties of fruit, and with a soil and climate most admirably adapted, as experience has fully shown, to their growth, no one except through utter negligence need long be under the necessity of presenting such a dish of fruit to his friend as will cause him to be ashamed, or require any apology. Good fruit is one of the greatest of family comforts, and even luxuries; the best substitute for intoxicating beverages; far surpassing in healthfulness, and cheapness too, (which is something these times,) the sweet-meats and fancy nick-nacks of the pastry cook and confectioner. Give then, a proper degree of attention regularly to your fruits, embrace every opportunity of enlarging and improving your collection, and you will be most amply rewarded. P. B.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR TREES.—'But what can we do for them in winter,' inquired a fellow who imagined he had arrived at perfection in farming, because he knew how to dig potatoes? 'What can be done to help them at this season?'

Go and beat down the snow about the roots, and thus keep the mice away. Many hundreds of young trees are ruined yearly by the mice. They crawl under the snow, and make their beds at the roots of the apple tree where they live upon the bark.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Poultry.

It has long been observed, that poultry never does well, unless it is taken under the especial charge of the female part of a family; and an observing person once remarked that it required the same kind of treatment that young ladies are wont to receive, viz: to be kept clean, dry and warm; to be generously fed with nutritious food, and to be comfortably lodged; to be attended by a young, handsome, sprightly, active, gallant beau, who will call them up at an early hour in the morning, and wait upon them at breakfast, and invite them to partake of the nicest tit-bits; and furthermore, to walk with and attend upon them in their hours of recreation during the day, and to watch and guard them during the period of repose.

If the above requisitions are faithfully attended to, an abundance of eggs and plenty of chickens will reward the care and attention of the industrious and careful housewife.—There should always be a storm-house provided for poultry, with a southern exposure, to which they could retreat in time of storms or showers of rain, and where they could nestle and do their toilet in the dry earth or sand, and make themselves comfortable and fit to be seen, when they go forth to seek food or recreation.

Hens like privacy when they retire to their nests, either to lay or to set, and they should be indulged in their predilections in so reasonable a manner, and proper arrangements accordingly made to carry them out. Z.

THE first element of good farming, is deep and thorough tillage, and complete pulverization of the soil.

The second is copious manuring; adapting the kind, quantity and quality, to the previous state of the soil and the probable wants of the crop; bearing in mind, that no crop can thrive and prosper, without a full supply of nutriment adapted to its nature.

The third is, to suffer no intruders to sit down at the table, and partake of the feast intended for your especially invited guests, and which you wish to treat most kindly.

A CENTURY ago, poor Richard, to whom we are indebted for much valuable instruction, said that 'He who hath a trade, hath an estate, and he who hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor.'

This, like all other truths, hath lost none of its good qualities by age, for truth never spoils by keeping, and a thousand years hence it will be no less true than at the present time.

PLOUGHING.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican says:—The frost is all out of the ground—farmers are ploughing—even the grasshoppers are out of their winter retreat, and the weather partakes of the general mildness of spring.

A large quantity of American provisions has been imported into Great Britain, under the new tariff.

Industry.

Demosthenes, when asked the first requisite to eloquence replied, 'action'—when asked the second, he replied, 'action'—and the third, he still replied, 'action.' Industry bears the same relation to agriculture, that action did to eloquence in the estimation of the Athenian orator. With industry the farmer may accomplish every thing, and without it he can do nothing. Let him then study the value of time. Time is his great capital, and should be well invested. The wealth of the world, its high civilization, and all its magnificent improvements, have been created and fashioned by the labor and industry of man, the poorest soil and most unfavorable climate are scarce impediments to an industrious and energetic people. Look at Holland, reclaimed from the ocean, fenced in by her embankments and mud walls, literally a smiling garden, where once there was nothing but bogs and ocean's wave. Look at Switzerland, where an industrious and hardy peasantry, contending against the avalanches of snow and ice and embolment of mountain masses of rock, falling and crushing for miles square every thing before them, have cut the hills and mountains in terraces and planted them with vines. Lands which before were worse than nothing, by this improvement sell for ten thousand francs per acre.

CHOLIC IN HORSES.—I was lately told by a gentleman of Prince George county, that a tea-cup full of the spirits of turpentine would give instant relief to horses laboring under this disorder. He added that on one occasion, all the oxen of two of his carts were *hoven*—that is, as you know, suddenly swollen by the generation of gas in the stomach, from eating green food. The overseer expected all would die, when our informant ordered a tea-cup full of the spirits of turpentine, diffused in oil, to be given to each. The relief was in every case *instantaneous* and effectual, almost before he could have thought there was time to swallow. Such facts should always be communicated for wide diffusion and preservation, in agricultural journals.

Cure for Warts in Horses and Cattle.—A valued friend, of great experience in horses and cattle, and who has imported and bred many of the best in the United States, says that a strong wash of pearlash and water, applied thrice a day, will remove tumors and warts.—*British Amer. Cult.*

Wounds and Bruises on Horses.—Take one quarter of a pound of saltpetre, half a pint of vinegar, half a pint of spirits of turpentine; put them together in a bottle, and shake them up before using. Apply it to the wound with a feather, three times a day.

Cure for Poisoned Lambs.—The following recipe for the above disease, is highly recommended.—Take two quarts of red or yellow sand from under the soil, pour in water enough to cover it, a few minutes, then drain off the water and give two or three table-spoonsful at a time; three or four doses generally effect a cure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONG FOR THE SEASON.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

O swift we go o'er the fleecy snow,
When moonbeams sparkle round;
When hoofs keep time to music's chime,
As merrily on we bound.

On a winter's night, when hearts are light,
And health is on the wind,
We loose the rein, and sweep the plain,
And leave our cares behind.

With laugh and song, we glide along,
Across the fleeting snow;
With friends beside, how swift we ride
On the beautiful track below.

O! the raging sea has joy for me,
When gale and tempest roar;
But give me the speed of a foaming steed,
And I'll ask for the waves no more!

SHARP SHOOTING.—They tell some tough stories of our western hunters. The following is a specimen. The reader of course will not believe it—unless he chooses to. We copy as we find it.

'At a late hunt at the west, one of the sportsmen in firing at a squirrel, sent a rifle ball through a bee-tree. He did not wish to partake of the honey, which was issuing pretty fast from the bullet-hole, until his return from the hunt; but how to stop it was a question for immediate decision. Well, taking a bit of pine, he made a plug of proper size, put it in the muzzle of his rifle and *shot it into the hole as snug as could be*—thus preventing any further waste.'

Un-FAIR Jokes.—At a late celebration of the 8th of January (Battle of New Orleans,) at Norwich, Ct. the following ungallant toasts were given;

By P. M. Judson. The Ladies—who reversing Old Hickory's method of defence, place the cotton bags in the rear. [Great laughter and shouts of applause.]

This sally was followed by an other one about as good:

By Dr. Rogers. Cotton—A material in high repute among the ladies and warriors for the erection of *best works*. [Peals of laughter and great cheering.]

Lost wealth may be regained by a course of industry—the wreck of health repaired by temperance—forgotten knowledge restored by study—alienated friendship soothed into forgiveness—even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue.

THE true use of self-esteem in the human constitution, is to give that sense of self-respect which tends to maintain right conduct, and to repel unjust aggression.

LET the first action of manhood be to govern your passions, for he who knows how to govern himself always becomes a favorite with society.

THE BUTT END.—A farmer once hired a Vermonter to assist him in drawing logs. When a log was to lift, the Yankee always contrived to relieve the smallest end, for which the farmer chastised him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner came on, and with it a sugar-loaf Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, and giving the farmer a wink, exclaimed, 'Always take the butt end.'

GOOD.—The following toast was drank on the 8th of January at a celebration in a neighboring state:—'The memory of the man who raised the corn that fed the goose that bore the quill that wrote the Declaration of American Independence.'

LIFE is a picture; fortune the frame, but misfortune the shade. The first, is only extrinsic ornament; but the latter, if well sustained, forms the intrinsic merit, by giving a bolder relief to the features.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER.

In addition to the many Post-Masters and friends of agriculture, who have kindly aided in extending the circulation of the Farmer, the following named gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions in their respective vicinities:

Ann Arbor,	William Anderson,
Albion,	Wm. B. Allcott,
Bellevue,	David Judson,
Brighton,	N. Sullivan,
Coldwater,	Albert Chandler,
Detroit,	William Harsha,
Dexter,	D. C. Whitwood,
Eaton Rapids,	Amos Hamlin,
Flint,	J. D. Coleman,
Farmington,	C. Moore,
Grand Rapids,	William Bemis,
Kalamazoo,	F. March,
Leslie,	Henry Fiske,
Marshall,	D. Wallingford,
Mason Centre,	Jason K. Winchell,
Niles,	D. W. Mather,
Plymouth,	H. B. Holbrook,
White Pigeon,	Wm. O. Austin,
Ypsilanti,	E. C. Allen.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

D. FITZGERALD and HENRY M. FISKE.

Mr. Fitzgerald is now soliciting subscribers in Jackson county, and will probably visit Calhoun, Hillsdale and Lenawee during the present month. Mr. Fiske will visit Washtenaw and Oakland counties in a few days. We trust that the subscribers to the Farmer, and all farmers and friends of agriculture who wish to become such, will be prepared to give our agents substantial tokens of support to the only Agricultural Journal in Michigan.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.		In state scrip \$5	50 dis
Far & Mee bk Mich	par	In state scrip \$50	60 dis
do payable at St Jo	par	Illinois.	
Bk of St Clair	par	State bk & branches	65 dis
Mich insurance Co	par	Bk Ill Shawneetown	70 dis
B'k of River Raisin	par	Bank Cairo	—
Oakland County b'k	par	Illinois state scrip	—
Merch'nt b'k of Jackson	par	Illinois savings bk	closed
B'k of Michigan	75 dis	Ill & Mich canal bks	—
Mich State Scrip	unc	Pennsylvania.	
All other banks	no sale	Specie paying bks	par
Ohio.		Erin	5 dis
Belmont of St Clair	1 dis	Erie relief notes	25 dis
B'k of Cincinnati	broke	Fittsburg do	10 dis
Chillicothe	12 1-2 dis	County do	10 to 20 dis
Circleville	1 dis	Others	unc
Circleville c'd 1818	broke	New York.	
Cleveland	60 dis	Safety fund	par
Clinton bank	1 dis	Bk of Buffalo	10 dis
Columbiana	1 dis	Clinton bk	60 dis
Com bk of Cincinnati	1 dis	Watervliet bk	60 dis
Com bk Scioto	—	Com bk Buffalo	50 dis
Com bk Lake Erie	25 dis	Com bk Oswego	50 dis
Dayton	1 dis	Lewis county bank	40 dis
Ex bk Cincinnati	broke	b'k of Lyons	60 dis
Far bk Canton	50 dis	Security Banks.	
F & M Steubenville	1 dis	Allegheny co bank	75 dis
Franklin bk Cincin	1 dis	St Lawrence bk	75 dis
Frank's bk Colum's	1 dis	State bk Buffalo	75 dis
German bk Wooster	broke	Washington bk	5 dis
Genega	1 dis	State Island bk	60 dis
Gallipolis	broke	Bk of Okan	5 dis
Granville	80 dis	Am bk of Buffalo	50 dis
Hamilton	40 dis	Binghamton bk	50 dis
Lebanon at bk co	fulfil	Bk of Com Buffalo	60 dis
Lancaster	20 dis	Cattaraugus co bk	50 dis
Lafayette Cincinnati	1 dis	Erie co bk Buffalo	50 dis
Marietta	10 dis	Fr bk Seneca co	30 dis
Marsillon	1 dis	Bank of Lodi	25 dis
Mec & Tr bk Cin	10 dis	Ver Ex bk Buffalo	50 dis
Manhattan	85 dis	Millers bk Clyde	15 dis
Mount Pleasant	1 dis	Merch bk Buffalo	50 dis
Rockingham	1 dis	Phoenix bk Buffalo	50 dis
Miami Exp'ng co	70 dis	Tenth Ward bk	15 dis
Norwalk	1 dis	Tonawanda bk	50 dis
Ohio Railroad Co	—	U S bk Buffalo	50 dis
Ohio Life and T'co	—	Union bk Buffalo	50 dis
Sandusky	1 dis	Western N Y bk of	50 dis
Steubenville	—	All others	par
Urbana banking co	65 dis	Wisconsin.	
West Union	broke	Wisconsin Ins ch'ks	5 dis
Western Reserve	1 dis	Canada.	
Washington	broke	Bk of U, per Canada	3 dis
Wooster	1 dis	Other solvent banks	3 dis
Xenia	1 dis	Selling Price.	
Zanesville	1 dis	Exchange on N Y	2 pm
Indiana.		Exch on Buffalo	1 1-2 pm
State bk and branches	4 dis	Exch on Philad	2 pm
Charleston S'gs In	—	Exch on Pittsburg	1 pm
New Albany Ins co	—		

LIFE AND REPUTATION.—The two most precious things on this side of the grave are reputation and life; but it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest may take from us the other.

GREAT talent renders a man famous; great merit procures respect; great learning, esteem; but good breeding alone ensures love and affection.

Be punctual in all your affairs; fulfill every engagement at the very hour agreed upon.

Love labor: if you do not want it for food you may for physic.

EVERY advance of science increases the amount of social happiness.

FARMER OFFICE.—In the brick block adjoining American Hotel, Main street, Jackson.